

# Chapter 1

# Celebrate Missouri!



**M**issouri's nickname is "The Show Me State." The nickname fits, because one of the great things in learning about Missouri is that it has so much to show you, and you can have so much fun doing it.





**Below:** Merry-go-rounds are part of the fun at county fairs. **This Page, Top:** Ferris wheels are common sights at fairs and festivals in Missouri. **Middle:** Fireworks decorate the sky in St. Louis. **Bottom:** Fans enjoy scenes like this at professional baseball games.



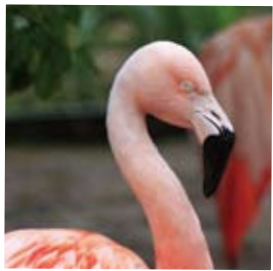
# Missouri Close Up

## Missouri's Zoological Parks

**Dickerson Park Zoo, Springfield,**  
500 animals representing 170 species

**Kansas City Zoo,**  
1,000 animals representing 225 species

**St. Louis Zoo,**  
22,800 animals representing 800 species



## Missouri's Largest

**Ball of String** in Weston is 19 feet in circumference and weighs 3,700 pounds

**Giant Banjo** in Branson is 47 feet long

**Huge Fork** in Springfield is as tall as a three-story building

**Giant Canada Goose** in Sumner is made of fiberglass and has a 47-foot wingspan

**Pecan** in Brunswick is made of concrete, is 12 feet long, and weighs 12,000 pounds



# Section 1

## Festivals & Fairs

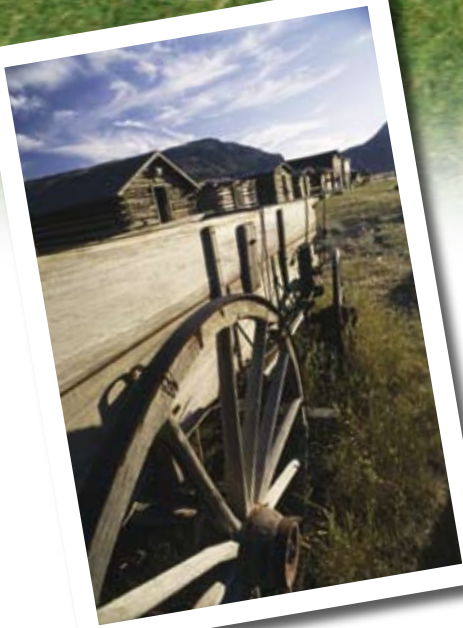
As you read, look for the following:

- the reasons why there are festivals
- the purpose for county fairs and the State Fair
- what we can learn by attending fairs and festivals
- vocabulary terms **pioneer, heritage, livestock**

**One fun way to learn about Missouri** is through the many festivals and fairs that take place throughout the year all across the state. Festivals celebrate historic events or something for which a local area is well known. Fairs show off the local agriculture, industry, and education.



**Top:** Kids love the annual Pumpkin Festival in Hartsburg. **Above:** Families of all ages enjoy the Missouri State Fair. **Left:** The 1904 World's Fair was an important event for Missouri.



**This Page, Top: The Tour of Missouri is an exciting bike race held each fall. Above: Many festivals feature old wagons used by early pioneers to travel west. Opposite Page, Right: There is always a great atmosphere at the Great Pershing Balloon Derby in Brookfield. Bottom Right: A man plays the harmonica at the Jour de Fête.**

## Festivals

The explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began and ended their Voyage of Discovery in Missouri. They stopped in several places in Missouri along the way. Missouri celebrates the beginning of their adventure at the Lewis & Clark Rendezvous Days in St. Charles in May. Buckner, a Missouri River town that was later built near one of their campsites, celebrates Lewis & Clark Trail Days in August.

Because many of the wagon trains that headed west over the Santa Fe, California, and Oregon trails started their journeys in Independence, that city celebrates Santa-Cali-Gon Days each August. St. Joseph also celebrates the role it played in the pioneer days with its Trails West Festival in August. **Pioneers** are those who first settle in a new area. Pioneers who decided to stay in Missouri are remembered during the Sheldon Old Settlers Picnic each August and at the Old-Time Music and Ozark Heritage Festival in June in West Plains. The tractors, steam engines, and other farm equipment used by the early farmers in Missouri can be seen in action during the Mark Twain Old Threshers Reunion in July in Paris.

During the Civil War, Missourians known as bushwhackers fought for the Confederacy. They are remembered during Bushwhacker Days in Nevada in June. Another fighter for



the Confederacy—the outlaw Jesse James—is remembered at the Jesse James Festival in September in Kearney. More peaceful times are celebrated at the Cass County Living History Festival in October in Harrisonville.

Missouri is proud of its German **heritage** (traditions passed on from one generation to the next). That heritage is on display with Maifest (May festival) and Oktoberfest (October festival) celebrations. The biggest of these are held in Hermann. Ste. Genevieve observes its French heritage with several celebrations throughout the year. The biggest is the Jour de Fête in August.

Centralia is famous for a company that makes steel anchors that support utility poles. The town celebrates its Anchor Festival each June. Other places are known for the crops they grow. Each fall there are festivals such as Pumpkinfest in Hartsburg, the Black Walnut Festival in Stockton, the Brunswick Pecan Festival, the Knox County Corn Fest in Edina, Apple Butter Makin' Days in Mt. Vernon, the Orrick Potato Festival, the St. James Grape and Fall Festival, and the Ozark Ham and Turkey Festival in California.

**Did you know?**  
Jour de Fête means “day of festivities” in French. The festival began in the 1960s.





## Fairs

The first county fair held west of the Mississippi River was held in Boone County in 1835. Most Missouri counties have a county fair. There are also regional fairs for several counties in one place. The Northeast Missouri Fair is in July in Kirksville. The North-Central Missouri Fair is held in August in Trenton. The Northwest Missouri Fair is in late August in Bethany. The SEMO District Fair for Southeast Missouri is each September in Cape Girardeau. The Ozarks have two fairs. The Heart of the Ozarks Fair is in West Plains in early July, and the Ozark Empire Fair is in late July in Springfield.

Several Missouri fairs feature the work of young people. Some are just for young people, such as the Linn County 4-H and FFA (Future Farmers of America) Fair in Brookfield and the Livingston County 4-H and FFA Fair in Wheeling. Two of the fairs are for young people who raise **livestock** (cattle, pigs, sheep, horses): the Polk County Junior Livestock and Youth Fair in Bolivar and the Dallas County Fair and Junior Livestock Show in Buffalo. Youth fairs are also held in Jasper County at Carthage, Franklin County at Union, Cooper County at Boonville, and Cedar County at Stockton.



**Top:** Many fairs include exciting rodeos. **Above:** Tractor pulls display a different kind of horsepower at many county fairs. **Right:** Youth fairs feature kids that train and show their own animals. **Next Page:** Many families enjoy outdoor barbecues and parades.



Fairs are not just for Missouri's rural areas. Fair St. Louis takes place beneath the Arch around the Fourth of July. It features food, music, and fireworks. The American Royal lasts for several weeks each fall in Kansas City. The Royal started in 1899 as a cattle and horse show to show new animal breeds and farming methods for farmers. It has grown to include livestock shows for all types of farm animals, many of them raised by young people. There is also a parade, barbecue contest, and a rodeo. Visitors can see booths filled with saddles, cowboy hats and boots, western wear, and artwork. The horse show, which attracts contestants from all across North America, remains the main attraction.

### *Do You Remember?*

1. What festivals celebrate the travels of Lewis and Clark?
2. When was the first county fair held in Missouri?





# Spotlight

## The Missouri State Fair



For 11 days each August, Missourians from all over the state and people from all across the country come to Sedalia for the Missouri State Fair.

More than 300,000 people visit the fair each year. They come to show, to see, to sell, to buy, and to just have fun.

Statewide agricultural fairs were held in Boonville for a few years in the 1850s. But the first Missouri State Fair, as we know it today, was held in 1901. Farmers and livestock owners wanted to show off their prize crops and animals. Sedalia was selected from a list of six cities that wanted to be the home of the fair. In the early days of the fair, people and animals traveled by train to Sedalia. The animals stayed in one of the dozen barns. The people stayed in tents. These days, the animals still stay in barns. The people

stay in camping trailers and motor homes.

In many ways, things haven't changed much since 1901. There are still exhibits of the best cows, horses, pigs, sheep, rabbits, chickens, goats, and other animals. Judges hand out ribbons for the best animals. Visitors can still watch sheep dogs at work. There are horse shows, pig races, milking contests, and mule jumping. Speaking of mules, the mule show at the Missouri State Fair is the largest and most famous in the nation.

Fair buildings are filled with the biggest watermelons, longest green beans, juiciest apples, tallest corn, and the best of fields and gardens from all over the state. Still other buildings hold home economics displays (canning, baking, and needlework) and fine arts (paintings, sculptures, and ceramics). Judges are busy during the fair giving out blue ribbons for the crispiest pickles, the tastiest brownies, the cleverest quilts, and the prettiest pottery.

Some buildings display the latest kitchen gadgets and garden tools. There are acres of the newest tractors, plows, and other farm machinery. The Missouri Conservation Department has an aquarium so big it fills a building as big as a house. The aquarium is divided into sections that show an Ozark stream, a





big river, and a lake. There are fish and other creatures in each. Children and teenagers have always taken part in the Missouri State Fair. The 4-H started having exhibits and contests in 1918. The Future Farmers of America (FFA) began sponsoring livestock shows in 1952. At the shows, youngsters show off the animals they have raised and compete for ribbons. The winning animals are then auctioned off, and part of the money goes to support youth programs. It's both a happy time and sad time as the winners sell the animals they have raised since birth.

**Opposite Page: Vintage poster from the 1917 Missouri State Fair. Above, Left: Carnival rides are among the fun activities available at the Fair. Above, Right: The winners of the Missouri State Fair 2007 Mule Show. Below, Left: A deep-fried Twinkie, one of the many unique food items you can find at the midway. Below, Right: Showing off a prize hog.**

No fair would be complete without two things—a carnival midway and food. On the midway you can ride the Ferris wheel and Tilt-A-Whirl, try your marksmanship at the shooting gallery, or be scared in the House of Horrors. Then, if you're hungry and thirsty, you can try a pork chop cooked by the farmers who raised the pigs, drink fresh-squeezed lemonade, and top it all off with a deep-fried Twinkie. Later, for a snack, you can have fresh popped kettle corn, cotton candy, or alligator-on-a-stick. In fact, you can have most anything on a stick at the fair. You can also go to the AgriMissouri Market to buy and take home food grown in Missouri.

After you've seen enough animals and combines, you can watch auto races, marching band contests, the crowning of the fair queen, acrobats, tractor pulls, country-western singers, parades, and rock groups. And don't forget the life-size cow carved entirely out of butter.



# Section 2

## Historic Places



### As you read, look for the following:

- why a place might be designated a historic site
- what government agencies manage and maintain historic sites
- vocabulary terms **historic place, prehistoric, archaeologist, architecture, immigrant**

Above, Right: The Missouri State Capitol in Jefferson City. Above, Left: Part of Historic Route 66 is in Missouri. Opposite Page, Top: An example of a Native American artifact an archaeologist might find. Opposite, Bottom Left: The Lafayette County Courthouse in Lexington. Opposite, Bottom Right: Historic photo of the Adair County Courthouse in Kirksville.

**Your parents have probably taken you** to the town or towns where they grew up. They may have shown you the houses where they lived when they were your age. In your family's history, these houses are historic places. In Missouri, there are many **historic places**—places where history happened or places that are reminders of our state's history.

As you travel around Missouri, you can see many of these places. Some of them are marked as National Historic Sites by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the same agency that operates our national parks. Others are marked as State Historic Sites by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the agency that operates our state parks. You will also find signs along roadsides or in parks that were put there by different clubs and organizations interested in history.

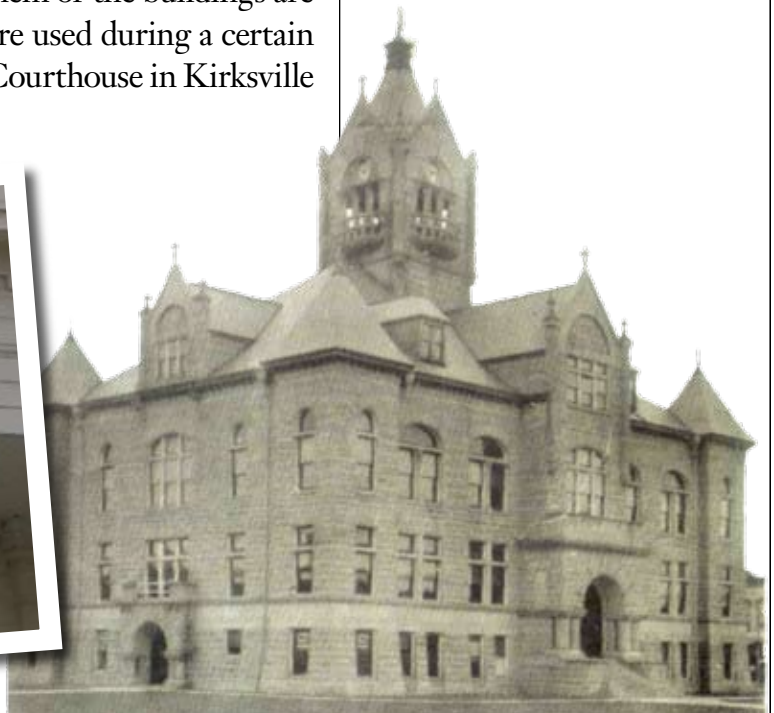
## National Historic Sites

There are National Historic Sites in nearly every county in Missouri. In many of the counties, they are **prehistoric** (before written history) sites that have been placed on the historical register to help protect them. Humans lived at some of these

sites as long as 12,000 years ago. Many of these sites are just caves or rock overhangs that provided shelter. Archaeologists digging at the sites have found spear points, animal bones, reed and clay baskets, and other evidence of the hunting and food gathering lifestyles of these first Missourians. (An **archaeologist** is a scientist who studies where and how ancient people lived.)



The county courthouses in many counties are on the National Register of Historic Places. Some are on the list because of the history that happened there. At the Lafayette County Courthouse in Lexington, a cannonball from a Civil War battle is still lodged in one of the columns in front of the building. Still others are historic because of their **architecture** (the design style of a building). A famous architect may have designed them or the buildings are good examples of a style of architecture used during a certain period in history. The Adair County Courthouse in Kirksville is an example.



### Did you know?

In 1928, the Chillicothe Baking Company became the first bakery in the United States to sell presliced packaged bread. It used a slicing machine invented by Otto Rohwedder.

**Below, Left: An example of church architecture.**

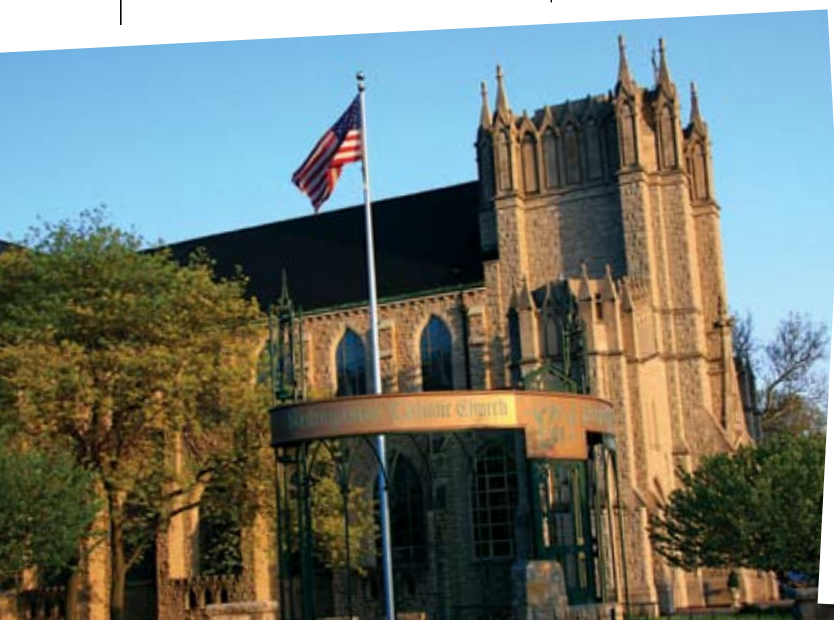
**Below, Center: The historic Howard School in Warrensburg.**

**Below, Right: B’Nai Israel Synagogue in Cape Girardeau is on the National Register of Historic Places.**

**Opposite Page, Far Right: George Washington Carver. Lower Right: Moses Carver home. Bottom, Center: Mark Twain. Bottom, Left: Mark Twain’s boyhood home in Hannibal.**

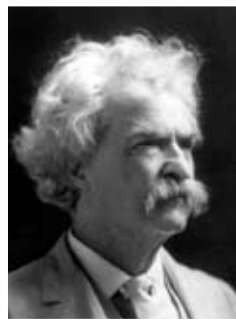
There are a number of historic schools, including the Howard School in Warrensburg. You can visit that school today. It is a simple, white-painted wood structure. The three-room building was erected in 1888 and was the only school for African American students in Johnson County until 1955. It was actually the second school building on the site. In 1867, the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen’s Bureau built the first school for newly freed slaves and other African American children in the county. When the school board built the second school, it was named for Oliver D. Howard, head of the Freedmen’s Bureau.

Several churches and other places of worship are on the historic list. At St. John’s Episcopal Church in Eolia, you can walk through the graveyard and see the tombstones of Meriwethers, Clarks, and Lewises—all relatives of the famous explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. Some places of worship were for small groups of people whose religions were very different from the religions practiced by most people in those towns. The Jews who started and worshipped at B’nai Israel synagogue in Cape Girardeau faced prejudice and misunderstanding from their mostly Christian neighbors. It would have been easy to just keep their beliefs to themselves. Instead, they built a temple as a public symbol of their faith. The temple is on the list because it also became a symbol of their courage.



Houses are also on the list, including those of famous people like Walt Disney, who had an art studio in his house in Kansas City. Mark Twain's boyhood home still stands in Hannibal. You can visit the boyhood home of scientist George Washington Carver near Diamond in Newton County. The house where the explorer Daniel Boone died is near Defiance in St. Charles County.

In Grandin, in Carter County deep in the Ozarks, a group of houses and other buildings are on the national list because they represent a time in Missouri's history when lumbering was important. The Missouri Lumber and Mining Company founded Grandin in 1887 and built a sawmill, offices, stores, and houses for the 1,500 employees who worked there at one time. The new town was in the middle of a vast forest of yellow pine trees. There were so many trees that the sawmill was the biggest in Missouri and one of the biggest in the United States in 1900. Railroads carried the lumber all across the Midwest to be used in building houses and other structures. But, by 1907, most of the trees had been cut down, and no new trees had been planted to replace them. In 1909, the company closed the mill and moved its equipment and employees to West Eminence, leaving the houses and other buildings behind. Today, only a couple hundred people live in Grandin, some of them in the houses that once were the homes of lumberjacks and their families.



## Did you know?

Daniel Boone may or may not be buried near Marthasville. When Daniel died at his son's home near Defiance in 1820, he was buried near his wife Rebecca in the family cemetery.

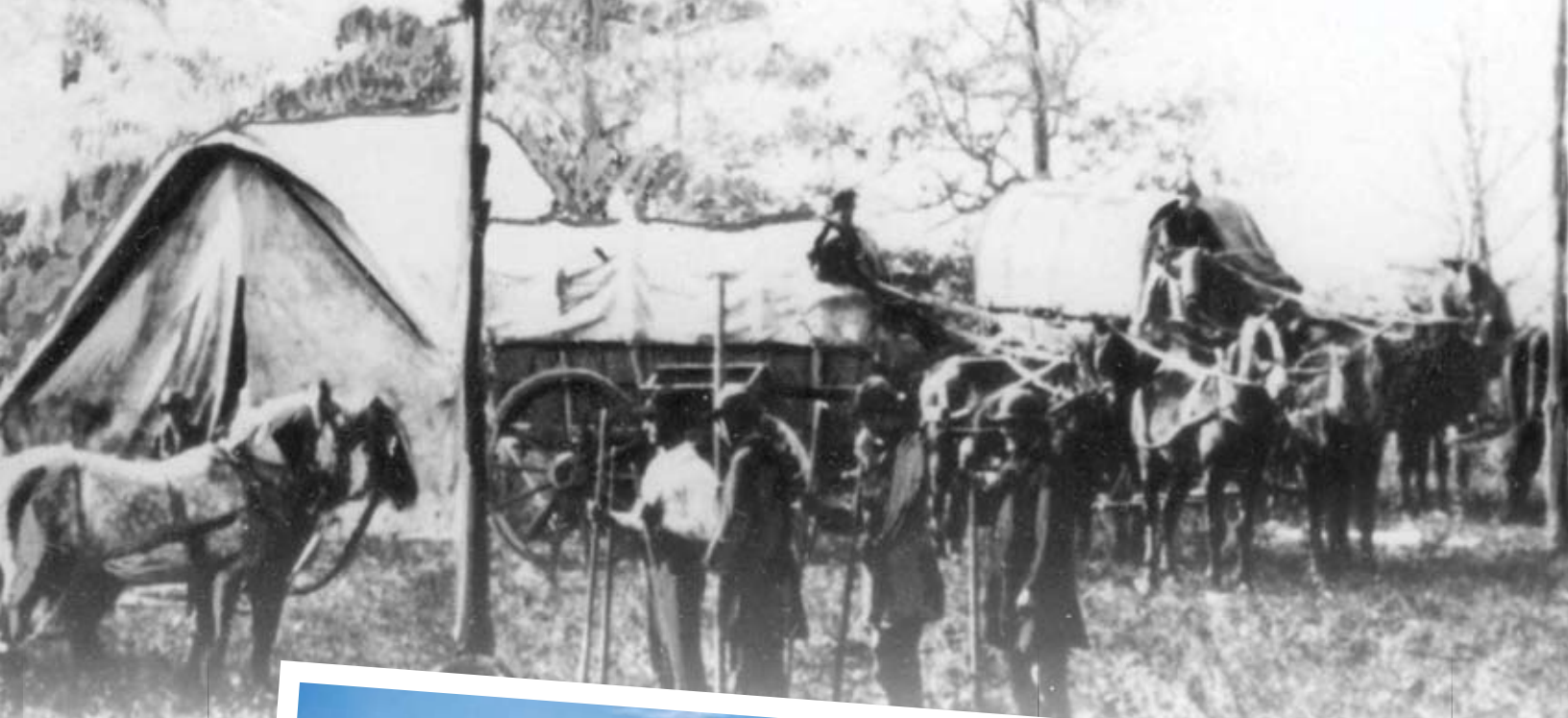
In 1845, the state of Kentucky dug up what they were told were the graves of Rebecca and Daniel.

Kentucky reburied the remains in Frankfort, the state capital. But legend has it that the grave thought to be Daniel's was not his and that he is still buried near Marthasville in the cemetery overlooking the Katy Trail.



**Background: Civil War camp. Top: Map of major Civil War battle locations and dates in Missouri. Opposite Page, Center: A typical Civil War battlefield scene. Bottom, Left: Soldiers in costume posing in front of a Civil War battlefield. Bottom, Right: Cannons positioned on a Civil War battle site.**

The Civil War may have been the biggest historic event in the state's history, and you can visit many of the sites where battles took place. Fort Davidson in Iron County was the site of the Battle of Pilot Knob on September 26-27, 1864. Union forces in the fort defeated the Confederate army and stopped it from capturing St. Louis. On April 10, 1861, in the early days of the war, the North and South fought at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield. Nearly 2,500 men lost their lives. Even though the South won the battle, Missouri remained in the Union.

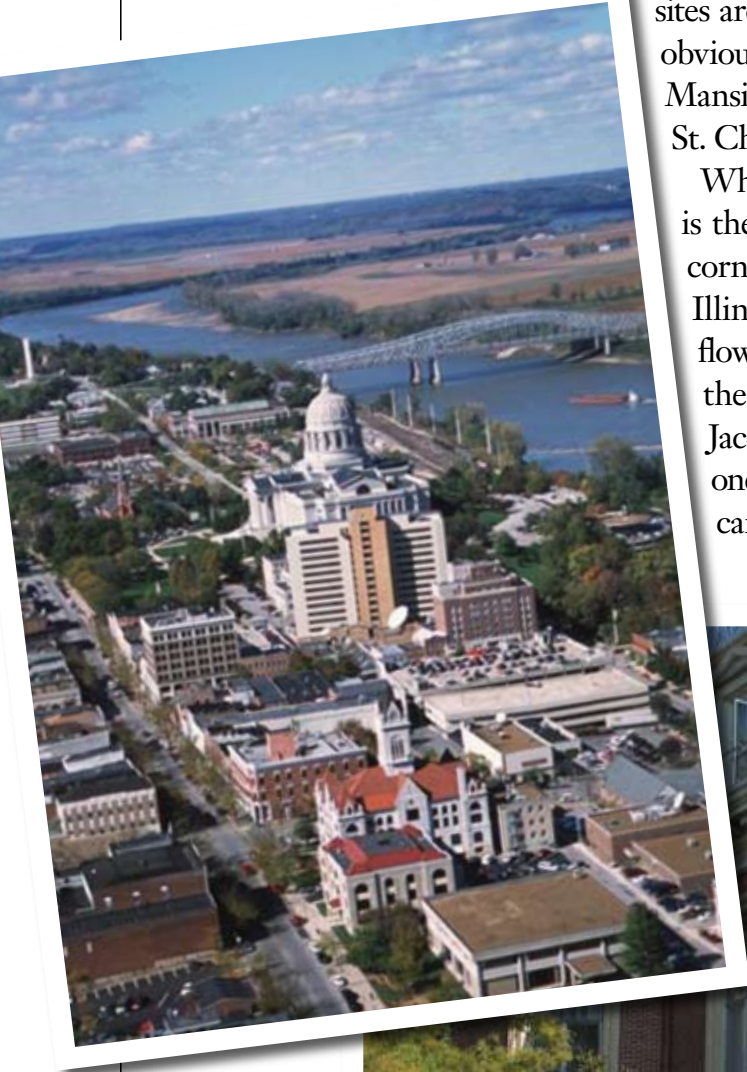




## State Historic Sites

Courthouses, schools, churches, houses, and battlefields are on the Register of State Historic Sites for the same reasons sites are on the National Register. Some of the sites are obvious, such as the State Capitol and the Governor's Mansion in Jefferson City or the First State Capitol in St. Charles.

Whole towns are on the state register. One of these is the Illiniwek Village near Revere in the northeast corner of the state. It was a village of around 8,000 Illinois Indians, located where the Des Moines River flows into the Mississippi River. They lived there in the 1600s. The French explorers Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette stopped at the village in 1673 on one of their explorations of the Mississippi River. You can still see signs of the village today.



**Top: The present State Capitol in Jefferson City alongside the Missouri River. Bottom: The Governor's Mansion.**

You can visit the boyhood home of General John “Black Jack” Pershing in Laclede. General Pershing, who earned his nickname because he once led a troop of African American soldiers, commanded the armies in World War I. You can also visit the house in St. Louis where Scott Joplin and his new bride, Belle, lived in the early 1900s. Joplin became known as the “King of Ragtime” for his musical compositions.

In Hermann, you can visit Deutschheim, a group of houses built and lived in by some of the first German immigrants who came to Missouri in the 1840s. (An **immigrant** is one who comes into a country to settle there.) The houses have been restored and furnished to look like they did when first built. Visitors can get an idea of how those first immigrants lived. To see how a plantation family lived in the Bootheel, you can visit the Hunter-Dawson Mansion in New Madrid. It was completed in 1861 and has been restored to look as it did after the Civil War.

**Below, Left: The boyhood home of General John J. Pershing in Laclede.**  
**Below, Right: The Historic German School Museum in Hermann.**





**Top: Locust Creek Covered Bridge in Linn County. Above: Sandy Creek Covered Bridge in Jefferson County.**

Missouri has four covered bridges still standing. In the 1800s, many rural bridges were made of wood. Roofs were built over the roadways to protect the bridge timbers from the weather. The four remaining bridges are over Locust Creek in Linn County, Sandy Creek in Jefferson County, the Salt River in Monroe County, and a tributary of the Whitewater River in Cape Girardeau County.

That last bridge, near Burfordville, is next to Bollinger Mill, one of several grain or grist mills on the state register. Another is the Dillard Mill near Davisville. It was built in 1908 to replace the first mill that had burned 10 years earlier. Farmers brought their grain to the mill to be ground into flour or cornmeal. The mill operated until 1956. Visitors touring the mill today can still see the water-powered grindstone in operation.

Another industry represented on the state register is mining, as shown at Missouri Mines in Park Hills. A museum and other exhibits now fill the mill and other buildings used by the St. Joe Lead Company when it had underground lead mines in St. Francois County. Another, earlier industry that used the state's natural resources is at Boone's Lick in Howard County. There, Nathan and Daniel Morgan Boone, sons of Daniel Boone, took salty water, or *brine*, from springs and boiled it in large iron kettles. When the water boiled away, it left behind a coating of salt. The salt was scraped into sacks and shipped by mule overland or by boat down the Missouri River to St. Charles.



Salt was valuable because it was used to preserve meat and to turn animal hides into leather. The salt lick operated from 1805 to 1833.

Civil War battlefields are also on the state register. The Battle of Athens was fought near the small town by that name on the Des Moines River on August 5, 1861. Local militiamen loyal to the Union fought against the pro-South State Guard in the northernmost battle of the Civil War fought west of the Mississippi River. The pro-South troops won the battle. They also won battles at Carthage and Lexington, where you can visit the battlefields.

Maybe some of the men who fought in those battles spent their senior years at the Confederate Soldiers Home near Higginsville. The state opened the home for elderly veterans in 1891. It remained open until 1950, when the last Missouri veteran of the Civil War, John T. Graves, died at the age of 108. Many of the veterans who lived at the home are buried in the cemetery next door. Today, you can visit their graves, tour the chapel, and see the buildings where the veterans lived.

### *Do You Remember?*

1. What makes a place a historic site?
2. Where is Mark Twain's boyhood home?



**Top: The St. Joseph Lead Company. Bottom: Mules were once used to transport salt.**

# Section 3

## Sports & Recreation



**Top: The Lake of the Ozarks and the Truman Reservoir are popular boating locations in the state.**

**Bottom: Canoeing in the Ozarks. Opposite Page, Bottom Left: Mark Twain Lake and Dam is a popular fishing spot. Bottom Right: Camping is also popular in Missouri.**

### As you read, look for the following:

- the types of outdoor recreation found in Missouri
- the different levels of sports
- the different types of professional sports
- vocabulary terms **glade, hatchery**

**When you are daydreaming in class**, are you dreaming about being on the soccer field or working out on the parallel bars in gymnastics? Maybe you're thinking about the float trip your family took last summer or the professional football game you will go to this fall. Missouri offers plenty in the way of sports and recreation.



## Recreation

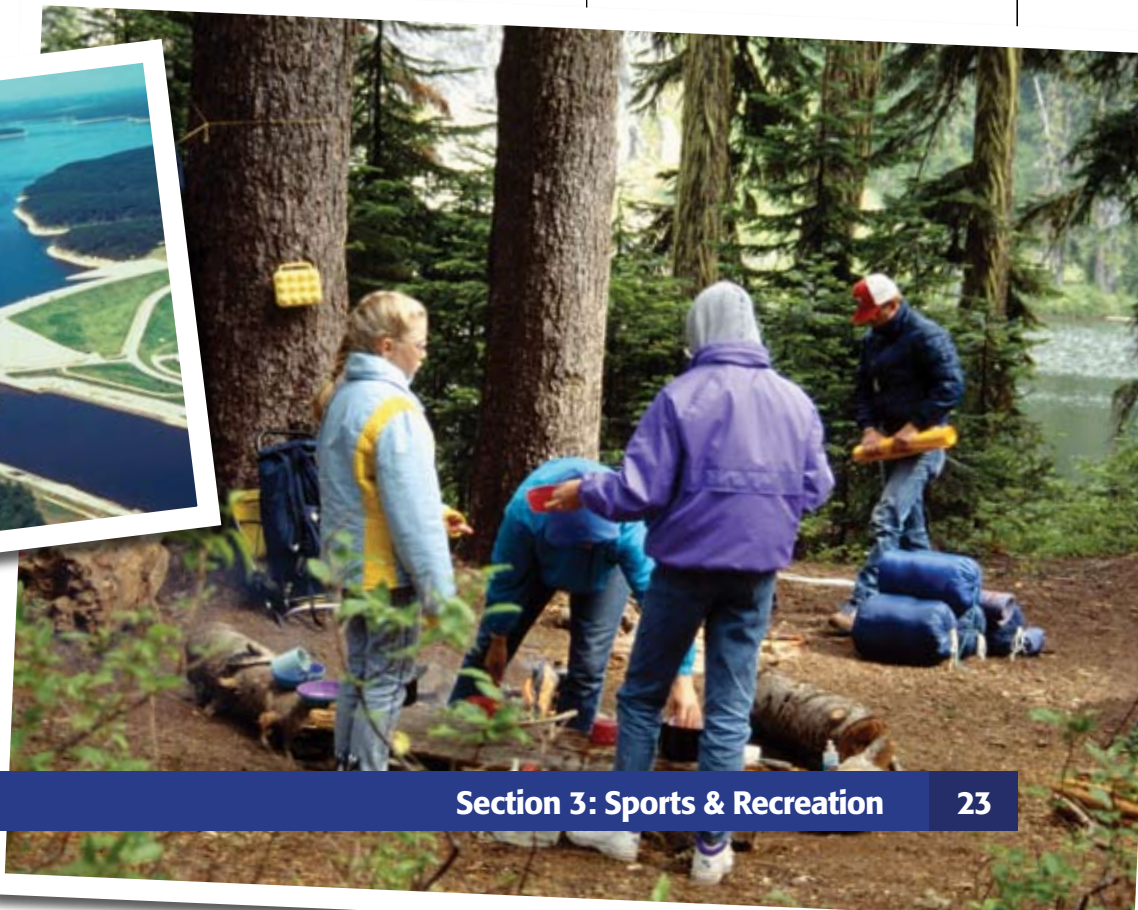
Missouri's natural resources include lakes and streams, forests and **glades** (open spaces in the forest), and wide-open spaces that are perfect for all types of outdoor recreation. Missouri is a popular destination for tourists who like to go camping, fishing, hiking, and boating. It's popular with people who live in Missouri too!

One of the most popular outdoor activities in Missouri is canoeing—or going on float trips—down the state's many streams. This is especially popular in the Ozarks, where the rivers and creeks are spring-fed and flow rapidly over rocky streambeds that help keep the water crystal clear. A favorite place for many canoeists is the Ozark National Scenic Riverways made up of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers in south-central Missouri.

For those who like their boating a little or a lot faster, Missouri's natural and manmade lakes are popular spots. People from all over the Midwest bring their boats and personal watercraft to Lake of the Ozarks and Truman Reservoir on the Osage River in central Missouri. Mark Twain Lake in northeast Missouri, Table Rock Lake along the Arkansas state line in southwest Missouri, and Lake Wappapello and Clearwater Lake in southeast Missouri also attract boaters.

### Did you know?

The Ozark National Scenic Riverways was the first national park area to protect wild river systems, those that have not been dammed.





The lakes and rivers also attract people who like to fish. You can find bass fishers in their boats, trotline fishers waiting on the riverbanks to catch catfish, or fly fishers going after trout downstream from one of the state’s hatcheries. (A **hatchery** is a place for hatching eggs, in this case fish eggs.)

Hiking is very popular in Missouri. Two favorite trails are the Katy and the Ozark. The Katy Trail stretches from near St. Charles westward to Clinton—more than 200 miles. It follows the path of the Missouri Kansas & Texas (Katy) Railroad. The old railroad bed has been turned into a hiking and biking path. The Katy is one of several “rails-to-trails” parks in the state.

The Ozark Trail is part of a planned 700-mile trail system through Missouri and Arkansas along the ridges of the Ozark Mountains. There are more than 350 miles of trails ready for hiking in Missouri. These trails run southwesterly from St. Louis through parts of the Mark Twain National Forest toward Arkansas. A branch runs through Poplar Bluff. The Ozark Trail is largely being built and maintained by volunteers, including Scouts and youth groups. They combine the fun of hiking and camping with hard work.

Many of the people canoeing or fishing or hiking in Missouri also camp at one of the 83 state parks and historic sites or the many private campgrounds. Along with camping and all of the above recreation activities, the state parks also are good places to explore caves, study nature, have a picnic, or just relax. You can also do this in many city and county parks.

**Top: Map of the Katy Trail. Center: Bikers on a trail through the Ozarks. Bottom: Fishing is a popular activity.**

## Sports

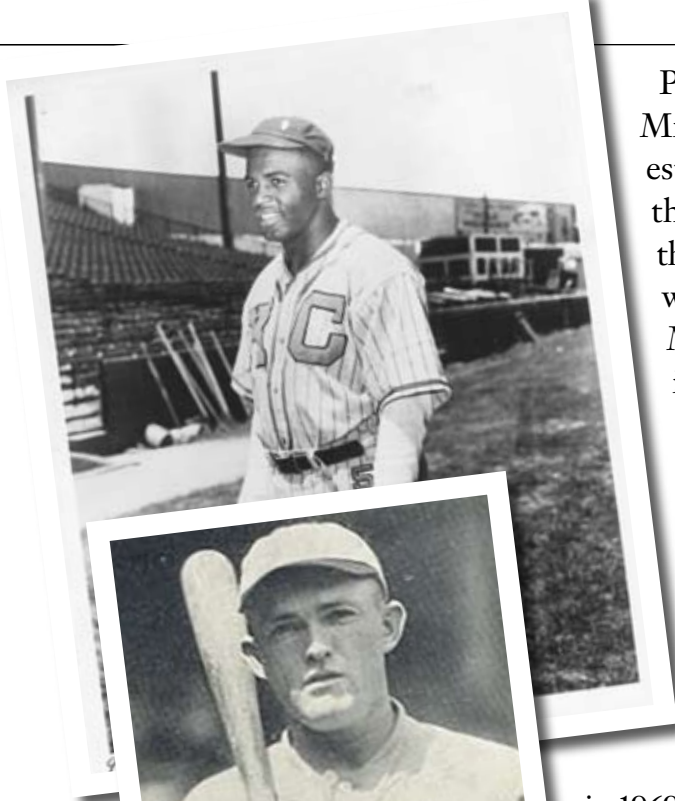
Missourians are wild about sports and sports teams. On almost any given day or evening of the year, Missourians are playing baseball and softball, football and soccer, hockey, gymnastics, swimming, wrestling, volleyball, basketball, track and field, golf, or any number of other sports. There are teams at schools, in city recreation programs, in leagues, and some just made up of the kids in the neighborhood. Probably the most popular sport for kids in Missouri is soccer. More than 70,000 play on recreational or select teams in leagues and local programs.

Team sports are often associated with schools. What teams does your school have? Most high schools have teams, some in just two or three sports, others in many sports. You can also find team sports at colleges and universities. Many of the teams from Missouri's colleges and universities play before huge crowds. People watch on television or listen to the games on the radio. The teams have fans all over the state. Those fans root for their favorite teams whenever they play. They go to the games and wear T-shirts and hats with the team colors, name, or mascot on them.

**Below: Youth soccer is very popular throughout our state. Bottom: Mizzou football is a hot ticket in Columbia.**







**Top: Jackie Robinson played for the Kansas City Monarchs, a Negro League team, before playing with the Brooklyn Dodgers.**

**Above: This picture of Rogers Hornsby, infielder for the St. Louis Cardinals, was taken around 1920. Bottom, overlap: This autographed item was from the 1985 World Series, in which the St. Louis Cardinals played the Kansas City Royals.**

Professional sports teams also play in Missouri and have many fans. The earliest professional teams in Missouri were the baseball teams that organized after the Civil War. One of these early teams was the St. Louis Cardinals, who joined Major League Baseball's National League in 1892. The Cardinals played in their 17th World Series in 2006 and defeated the Detroit Tigers for their 10th world championship.

One of the Cardinals' World Series appearances was against the Kansas City Royals in 1985. That time, the Royals won their first championship. It was their second trip to the World Series. The Royals' first trip had been in 1969. Before then, Kansas City's major league team was the A's (short for Athletics), who moved to Kansas City from Philadelphia in 1955 and then to Oakland in 1968. One other Major League Baseball team played in Missouri. A team called the St. Louis Browns played in the American League from 1902 to 1953. Major League teams have not been the only profes-

sional teams. Because they could not play on white teams, African American players formed their own teams and played in the Negro Leagues. Kansas City and St. Louis had Negro League teams.

Baseball is not the only major league professional sport played in Missouri. In football, the Chiefs have played in Kansas City since 1963. They played in the first-ever Super Bowl in 1967. They won Super Bowl IV in 1970. The Rams have played in St. Louis since 1995. They played in two Super Bowls, winning Super Bowl XXXIV in 2000.





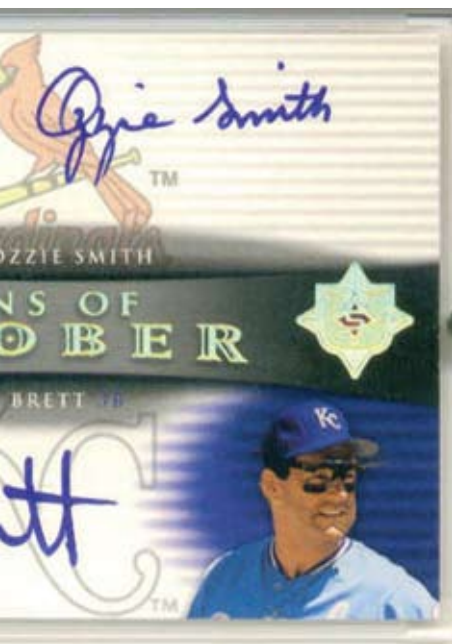
Two other major league professional sports in Missouri are hockey and soccer. The Blues have played hockey in St. Louis since 1967, and the Wizards have played soccer in Kansas City since 1995. The Wizards won the Major League Soccer Cup in 2000. There have also been major league teams in indoor soccer and basketball in Missouri in the past.

Several Missouri cities can boast about a minor league team. Minor league teams are made up of players who are not yet good enough to play in the major leagues. There are minor league baseball teams in St. Joseph, Springfield, and O'Fallon.

Team sports are not the only professional and amateur sports played in Missouri. From time to time, there are professional golf tournaments, tennis matches, figure skating competitions, gymnastic meets, and even rodeos, auto races, and bicycle races.

## Did you know?

The first Tour of Missouri professional bicycle race was held in 2007. Riders from all around the world rode through 20 counties and more than 50 towns on a course that covered 600 miles in 6 days.



## Do You Remember?

1. What is a "wild" river?
2. What types of professional sports teams are in Missouri?

**Top Left:** Tennis is popular with Missourians.  
**Above:** Hockey is another amateur sport many play in Missouri.

# Spotlight

## The 1904 Olympics



The Olympic Games trace their history back to ancient Greece. The first modern Olympic Games as we know them today began in 1896 in modern Greece. The third modern Olympics was held in 1904 in St. Louis as part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, also known as the World's Fair. The games lasted just five days, and most of the events were in track and field. Although there were close to 700 athletes at the games, most of them were from the United States because it cost too much to travel from foreign countries. In those days, the athletes competed as individuals and had to pay their own way. Only six women took part.

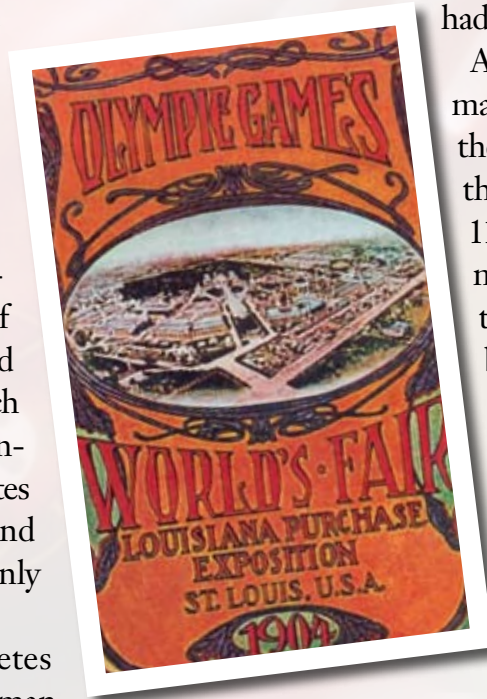
One of the foreign athletes who did make the trip was a man from Cuba named Felix Carvajal. He arrived in New Orleans by boat and hitchhiked to St. Louis just in time to run in the marathon—a 26-mile-long race. He ran in his

street shoes and tore the legs off his pants to make shorts. Felix finished fourth. He might have won had he not stopped to eat some green apples in an orchard along the race route.

The apples made him sick, and he had to rest for an hour.

At first, race officials thought a man named Fred Lorz had won the marathon. But it was learned that he had ridden in a car for 11 miles of the race. The gold medal was eventually awarded to Thomas Hicks, a British-born man running for the United States. Hicks had to be held up by his trainers as he crossed the finish line. He, too, was sick. His trainers had given him a drink made from raw eggs and rat poison that they thought would help him run longer.

The marathon also had the first two African athletes ever to compete in the Olympics. The pair of runners from South Africa had come to the fair to be part of an exhibit about a battle



**Opposite Page, Top: A silver medal from the 1904 Olympics. Opposite, Center: Vintage poster from the 1904 Olympic Games. Top, Left: W.H. Lipinger, chairman, Olympic Games Committee (with starter's pistol), and Olympic champion Archie Hahn. Top, Right: Tom Hicks, marathon champion, and his supporters at the marathon. Center: Tug-of-war was one of the events at the 1904 Olympics. Lower Right: Frederick Winters won a silver medal in weightlifting.**

between Great Britain and the Zulu tribe in South Africa.

The 1904 Olympics was the first to award gold, silver, and bronze medals for first-, second-, and third-place finishes. Gymnast George Eyser of the United States won six medals, including three gold, even though he only had one leg.

Two sports in the 1904 Olympics that are not featured in today's Olympics were tug-of-war and croquet. Four of the six teams in the tug-of-war competition were from the United States, and the top three teams were all American. Only American teams entered the croquet competition.



Figure 1  
1904 Olympic Medals

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States (host nation)	79	83	80	242
2	Germany	4	4	5	13
3	Cuba	4	2	3	9
4	Canada	4	1	1	6
5	Hungary	2	1	1	4
6	Great Britain	1	1	0	2
6	Mixed team	1	1	0	2
8	Greece	1	0	1	2
9	Switzerland	1	0	1	2
10	Austria	0	0	1	1

# Chapter Review

## Summary



The first chapter of this book has described for you fun ways to learn about your state's history and heritage by attending fairs and festivals and visiting historic sites. Festivals often celebrate an event or an activity for which a town or city is famous.

This chapter taught you that county fairs and the State Fair were started as ways for farmers to show off their animals and crops and have the chance to see new farm methods, machinery, and animal breeds. Those are still the main reasons for the fairs. Now that more Missourians live in cities than on farms, the fairs also offer events and activities that appeal to nonfarmers.

You also read that Missouri's beauty and natural resources attract many visitors to enjoy our lakes, streams, hiking trails, and other recreational opportunities. This chapter also told of the many sports activities available to Missourians on the professional and nonprofessional (amateur) level. You read that you can be a participant and a spectator in many of these sports.

## Remember



Use the following words to complete the sentences.

architecture  
glades  
hatcheries  
heritage  
immigrants  
livestock  
pioneers

1. \_\_\_ took wagon trains west over the Santa Fe, California, and Oregon trails.
2. Maifest (May festival) and Oktoberfest (October festival) are examples of Missouri's German \_\_\_.
3. Many of Missouri's fairs feature \_\_\_, which have been raised by young people across the state.
4. The Adair County Courthouse in Kirksville is an example of a style of \_\_\_ used during a certain period in history.
5. In Hermann, you can see homes that were built by German \_\_\_.
6. Missouri's natural resources include lakes and streams, forests and \_\_\_.
7. Missouri's \_\_\_ restock many of the lakes and streams, which attract people who like to fish.

## Understand



Answer the following questions with complete sentences.

1. When and where was the first county fair held in Missouri?
2. What types of things are featured at most Missouri fairs?
3. What are two things the U.S. Department of the Interior does to help preserve our history?
4. Why are prehistoric archaeological sites placed on the historic register?
5. List at least two reasons why places are placed on the national or state historic register.
6. Why is there an argument over where Daniel Boone is buried?
7. What types of recreation are offered in Missouri?

## Think About It



1. Why do you think Missouri has so many festivals and fairs?
2. Why do you think it is important to preserve places for future generations?

## Write About It



Write a short paragraph describing a typical day at the Missouri State Fair. Include activities and events you would take part in or watch, sites you would visit, and foods you might try.

## Use The Internet



1. Learn more about baseball by logging on to the National Baseball Hall of Fame website at [www.baseballhalloffame.org](http://www.baseballhalloffame.org) or the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum at [www.nlbm.com](http://www.nlbm.com). Share five interesting facts with your classmates.
2. Visit [www.mohistory.org/Fair/WF/HTML/index\\_flash.html](http://www.mohistory.org/Fair/WF/HTML/index_flash.html) to learn more about the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair. What events and activities would you have participated in if you had attended?

## Work Together



1. With a partner or in a small group, choose your favorite sport. Make a list of at least five reasons you like the sport you chose.
2. With a partner, make a list of the sports in which people participate. Survey your classmates to see which their favorites are. Make a pictograph showing your results.